

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONFIRMING ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is based on U.S. Provisional
Application No. 60/293,038, filed on May 23, 2001, which is
5 incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to systems and
methods for confirming electronic transactions and, more
particularly, systems and methods for providing user
10 authorization of electronic transactions and document
notarization/certification and using electronic signatures
via private mailbox or universal messaging.

BACKGROUND

Conventionally, confirmation of documents or financial
15 transactions by authorized individuals have been guaranteed
by signature in the presence of a notary or, e.g., a vendor
at a point of sale transaction. Further, some transactions
are explicitly authorized and confirmed provided that a
prior authentication process has been satisfied. Such
20 authentication processes include, for example, password
authentication (ATM, Debit card, phone banking) or checking
an individual's signature against the signature on a credit
card in the possession of the individual after authorization
(or at least in case of dispute of a credit card payment).

In the case of remote electronic transactions over the telephone or the Internet, an individual can provide credit card information to a secure server using, e.g., DTMF (Dual Tone Multi-Frequency) communication, voice dialogs with
5 either a machine, e.g., IVR (Interactive Voice Response) or human operators, and/or GUI (graphical user interface) form filling (password/PIN, login). With such remote transactions, however, the individual's signature is not provided, which may place some or all of the financial risk
10 of a fraudulent transaction on the merchant or credit card provider when the authorized user disputes and successfully reverses the charges.

The expansion of online and other electronic transactions has amplified the requirements for more
15 efficient payment authentication procedures. To provide security for remote transactions, various protocols have been utilized using digital certificates to provide digital authentication and signature mechanisms. These protocols can be combined with encryption schemes (e.g., public key
20 and private key) and watermarking.

For example, SET is a protocol that was developed to ensure the security of remote financial transactions over the Internet, for example. Using SET, a financial transaction can be conducted and verified between a
25 consumer, and vendor, and the consumer's service provider or

banking institution using both digital certificate and digital signature technology.

More particularly, according to the SET protocol, the banking institution or third-party service provider of the consumer will issue digital certificates to the consumer and the vendor. The digital certificates, in general, may contain information such as the name of the person to whom it was issued, a serial number, an expiration date, a public key, and/or the digital signature of the issuing authority (e.g., the consumer's banking institution/service provider). For processing a remote financial transaction, the client device of the consumer must be running a local program that is capable of encrypting and processing all the information exchanged with the vendor. The vendor must first provide all the transaction information and then provide the digital certificate to the consumer so that the consumer can verify/authenticate the vendor. The vendor authentication process may also be performed by the consumer's bank or service provider.

Upon vendor authentication, the consumer will transmit a purchase order to the vendor (which is encrypted with the vendor's public key), as well as an encrypted credit card authorization (which the vendor can not decode). The vendor then forwards this information to the consumer's service provider or banking institution for verification. Upon

acceptance from the bank, the vendor receives an authorization notification. The transaction is then performed and an e-receipt is sent to the consumer.

Unites States Letters Patent No. 6,016,476, entitled

5 "PORTABLE INFORMATION AND TRANSACTION PROCESSING SYSTEM AND METHOD UTILIZING BIOMETRIC AUTHORIZATION AND DIGITAL CERTIFICATE SECURITY", describes another protocol for performing a secure transaction. According to this protocol, periodic server-side authentications are performed

10 on a server, which result into the download of expiring digital certificates to a client device (or software on a PC (personal computer) or other device), the walletpad, that can now contain the credit card information. Upon local authentication (biometric) and valid digital certificate,

15 the credit card information is freed to perform a local (conventional credit card) or online transaction.

As illustrated above, conventional authentication protocols require complex digital certificate processing capabilities that have not yet been widely adopted. Indeed,

20 to use the SET protocol, for example, the vendor must have the infrastructure to process the handshake with the e-wallet (digital certificate) of the consumer, to track the consumer's order, to determine the consumer's banking institution or service provider, and to forward the

information to the bank or service provider and wait for the confirmation.

It would be advantageous to have a protocol that provides secure financial transactions without requiring a complex digital exchange as required by conventional protocols such as SET. Accordingly, a protocol that is capable of providing security for remote transaction, but which is compatible with the existing infrastructure, is highly desirable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to systems and methods for providing user-confirmation of an electronic transaction. More specifically, the present invention provides protocols for enabling electronic signatures and confirmation of electronic documents and transactions such as electronic financial transactions and credit card payment. When a consumer has to confirm an authorization of an electronic transaction (e.g., "online" purchase order via credit card, or signing a contract, etc.), the entity requesting such authorization (e.g., merchant, credit card company, etc.) will leave a "notification message" (e.g., voice mail or e-mail) at a predetermined, private electronic mailbox associated with the consumer. The location of the private mailbox is not communicated by the consumer to the merchant or bank during an electronic transaction. Instead,

the merchant or bank will contact an e-Notary based on information provided by the consumer (e.g., IP address of the e-Notary, etc.)

The e-Notary comprises a service that provides the location of the consumer's private electronic mailbox where the bank, credit card company, merchant, etc., can send a notification message (or request for electronic signature). When this information is confidential or private, the e-Notary service can forward the notification message to the consumer's private electronic mailbox on behalf of the bank, credit card company, merchant, etc. The consumer can then access the notification message in his/her private mailbox to confirm authorization of an electronic transaction (e.g., confirm payment authorization, sign a document, etc.). The e-Notary may be a service directly provided by the bank, merchant, or other institution seeking confirmation. In another embodiment, the e-Notary may be a service provided by a third-party with whom the consumer registers. The private electronic mailbox may comprise any suitable messaging system such as an e-mail, SMS (short messaging), MMS (multimedia messaging), instant messaging, voice mail, or universal messaging system (which integrally combines e-mail and voice mail, for example) or any other messaging/communication mechanism.

To confirm authorization of an electronic transaction and/or effectively sign a document, the consumer can access the notification message and send a "reply message" (the consumer secretly knows the location of the notification message and method for replying). The original electronic transaction (associated with the notification message) is deemed confirmed or signed when the requesting entity (bank, merchant) receives a valid reply to the notification message. In other words, in accordance with the present invention, the "reply message" is equivalent to an electronic signature, wherein the electronic signature is authenticated by virtue of the use of the electronic private mailbox and/or other optional authentication procedures such as password, keys, biometrics, etc. that may employed for accessing the private mailbox. It is also possible to add other signature to the reply message (including encryption keys or digital certificates).

In other embodiments of the present invention, protocols are provided for enabling document signing/notarization, as well as document logging and certification.

More specifically, in one aspect of the present invention, a method for confirming an electronic transaction comprises the steps of:

performing an electronic transaction between a first party and a second party;

sending, by the second party, a request for confirmation of the electronic transaction to a
5 predetermined, private mailbox associated with the first party;

accessing the private mailbox by the first party; and
sending, by the first party, a reply message to the request for confirmation to thereby confirm authorization of
10 the electronic transaction.

In another aspect of the present invention, a method for confirming an electronic transaction comprises the steps of:

performing an electronic transaction between a first
15 party and a second party;

providing, by the first party to the second party, contact information of a third party service provider associated with the first party;

providing, by the second party to the third-party
20 service provider, a request for confirmation of the electronic transaction;

sending, by the third party service provider, the request for confirmation of the electronic transaction to a predetermined, private mailbox associated with the first
25 party;

accessing the private mailbox by the first party; and
sending, by the first party to the third-party service
provider, a reply message to the request for confirmation to
thereby confirm authorization of the electronic transaction.

5 In yet another aspect of the present invention, a
method for confirming an electronic transaction comprises
the steps of:

performing an electronic transaction between a first
party and a second party; and

10 sending, by the second party, a confirmation message of
the electronic transaction to a predetermined, private
mailbox associated with the first party;

wherein the electronic confirmation is deemed confirmed
if a reply message denying the transaction is not sent by
15 the first party within a predetermined period of time.

In another aspect of the present invention, a method
for confirming an electronic transaction comprises the steps
of:

performing an electronic transaction between a first
20 party and a second party, wherein the electronic transaction
requires signing a document;

performing a secure functions computation of an
electronic copy of the document and storing the results of
the computation;

1 sending, by the second party, an electronic copy of the
document and information to perform the secure functions
computation to a predetermined, private mailbox associated
with the first party;

5 accessing the private mailbox by the first party and
performing the secure functions computation of the
electronic document;

sending, by the first party, results of the secure
functions computation to the second party; and

10 confirming, by the second party, the electronic
transaction if the returned results match the stored
results.

These and other aspects, features and advantages of the
present invention will be described and become apparent from
15 the following detailed description of preferred embodiments,
which is to be read in connection with the accompanying
drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a system for enabling
20 confirmation of an electronic transaction using an
electronic signature according to an embodiment of the
present invention.

Fig. 2 is a flow diagram of a method for confirming an
electronic transaction according to one aspect of the
25 present invention.

Fig. 3 is a flow diagram of a method for confirming an electronic transaction according to another aspect of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to Fig. 1, a block diagram illustrates a system for enabling user confirmation of an electronic transaction using an electronic signature according to an embodiment of the present invention. It is to be understood that the term "electronic transaction" used herein broadly refers to any form of electronic transaction including, but not limited to, online transactions (e.g., e-business, m-commerce, purchase over the web etc.), POS (point of sale) credit card transactions, EFT (electronic fund transfer) transactions, vending machine transactions, telephone transactions, document notarization, document certification, etc. The system of Fig. 1 comprises a communication device 10 for establishing communication with any one of a plurality of servers associated with an e-Notary 11, private electronic mailbox 12, bank or credit card company 13 and merchant/Vendor/POS terminal 14 or other service provider. It is to be understood that the communication device 10 may be any device such as a portable/wireless communication device (e.g., a WAP (wireless application protocol)-enabled

mobile phone or PDA (personal digital assistant)), a PC (personal computer), a conventional telephone, pager, etc.

Generally, in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, when a consumer is requested to confirm the authorization of an electronic transaction (e.g., "online" purchase order via credit card, or signing a contract, etc.), the entity requesting authorization (e.g., merchant, credit card company, etc.) will leave a "notification message" (e.g., voice mail or e-mail) at the private electronic mailbox 12 associated with the consumer. The location of the private mailbox 12 is not communicated by the consumer to the merchant or bank during an electronic transaction. Instead, the merchant or bank will contact the e-Notary 11 based on information provided by the consumer (e.g., IP address of the e-Notary, etc.)

The e-Notary 11 comprises a service that provides a location of the consumer's private electronic mailbox where the bank, credit card company, merchant, etc., can send a notification message (request for electronic signature) and where the consumer can access the notification message to confirm authorization of an electronic transaction (e.g., confirm payment authorization, sign a document, etc.) In another preferred embodiment, the e-Notary service can forward the notification message to the consumer's private

electronic mailbox on behalf of the bank, credit card company, merchant, etc.

The private electronic mailbox 12 may comprise any suitable messaging system such as an e-mail, SMS, MMS, instant message, voice mail, universal messaging system (which integrally combines e-mail and voice mail, for example), or any other messaging communication mechanism. For instance, although not preferred, notification messages may be sent using a conventional (snail) mail approach with letters sent to PO Box. The principles of the invention would still apply assuming there is an appropriate use for this type of communication. In addition, fax exchanges may be used for communication of notification and reply messages. In these examples, the invention adds another level of security in addition to a physical signature.

To confirm authorization of an electronic transaction and/or effectively sign a document, the consumer will access the notification message and send a "reply message". The reply message may comprise any form of message that refers or relates to the confirmation message. For instance, the reply message may comprise a forward message to another address or a new message with an appropriate reference number. The original electronic transaction (associated with the notification message) is deemed confirmed or signed when the requesting entity (bank, merchant) receives a valid

reply to the notification message. In other words, in accordance with the present invention, the "reply message" (or other related message) is equivalent to an electronic signature, wherein the electronic signature may be
5 authenticated using one or more security protocols described below. Preferred methods for providing consumer confirmation of an electronic transaction will be described in greater detail below with reference to Figs. 2 and 3.

It is to be appreciated that the e-Notary service may
10 be provided by one or more entities. For instance, in one embodiment, the e-Notary service 11 may be a service directly provided by each service (e.g., bank, credit card company, merchant, etc.), that requires confirmation of a consumer authorized electronic transaction. In this
15 embodiment, the consumer would possible have a different private mailbox for each service provider.

In another embodiment, the e-Notary service may be provided by a third party. Preferably, the consumer would register with the third-party e-Notary service and use such
20 service for all or most of the consumer's electronic transactions. The e-Notary would open an account and assign an identification number to the consumer. The consumer and e-Notary would agree on the location of the user's private electronic mailbox or other location where the consumer
25 would go to authenticate an electronic transaction (i.e.,

send a reply message (or other related message) in response to a request for confirmation). The consumer and e-Notary may also agree on the method by which the e-Notary would notify the consumer when a request for confirmation has been received and placed in the consumer's private mailbox. For example, the communication device 10 of the consumer could be a pager or mobile phone, instant messaging, SMS, etc., for receiving notification from the e-Notary.

Accordingly, when a merchant or bank wants to authenticate/confirm a transaction (e.g., obtain a signature for a document), the consumer would provide the name or contact information of the consumer's e-Notary to the merchant or bank. Then, based on the consumer's name or identification, for example, the third-party e-Notary would route the confirmation request to the appropriate mailbox, thereby allowing the consumer to reply and, thereby, effectively confirm the transaction authorization.

It is to be appreciated that the present invention can provide various levels of authentication for a consumer confirmation of an electronic transaction. For instance, on one level, authentication of reply message is provided by virtue of the use of the private mailbox and knowledge and explicit action of the consumer. Indeed, it is difficult for unauthorized individuals to confirm a fraudulent authorization because the location of the consumer's private

electronic mailbox is not communicated or agreed to during
an electronic transaction and because only the authorized
consumer will know the location of his/her private
electronic mailbox (e.g. phone number, e-mail
5 account/server) to access and provide confirmation.

In addition, because the consumer may be given prior
notification at a predetermined address (e.g., via phone,
pager, e-mail, letter, etc.) by the e-Notary of a pending
request for confirmation in the private mailbox, only the
10 authorized user will have knowledge of a pending
confirmation request. Thus, the use of the private mailbox
may be viewed as being analogous to, e.g., a PIN for a bank
account, but without requiring the PIN to be entered during
interaction with the bank or having to communicate the PIN
15 across a network (e.g., phone/PSTN, wireless, Internet,
etc.) to the Bank during the transaction.

Indeed, further security may be obtained by imposing a
time period in which a confirmation may be provided by the
consumer and/or requiring the use of a key provided by the
20 entity seeking confirmation at the time of either the
electronic transaction or notification by the e-Notary.
Further, conventional authentication methods can be used
when entering in the transaction, retrieving the
confirmation request, confirming, etc.

It is to be further appreciated that additional levels of security may be employed to ensure authentication of a consumer confirmation. For example, conventional

(code/password) or biometric authentication protocols

5 (speaker recognition) may be implemented to access the private mailbox and/or send a valid reply message to the entity requesting confirmation. Preferably, the access control protocols described in U.S. Patent No. 5,897,616, issued April 27, 1999 to Kanevsky et al., entitled

10 "Apparatus and Methods For Speaker Verification/ Identification/ Classification Employing Non-Acoustic and/or Acoustic Models and Databases", may be implemented herein to provide secure access to the private mailbox server and/or bank server. U.S. Patent No. 5,897,616, which is

15 incorporated herein by reference, describes biometric authentication protocols that utilize, e.g., a combination of speech recognition, text-independent speaker recognition and/or natural language understanding using acoustic and non-acoustic models and random questions) to provide

20 security from unauthorized access to a central server. It is to be understood, however that any suitable authentication procedure may be utilized (such as those based on biometrics, passwords, challenge response, smart card, digital certificate, encryption key, etc.)

In another embodiment, encryption, digital certificate, error correction code and watermarking methods can be used to guarantee integrity of the electronic signature (reply message) as well as the associated notification message that
5 is sent to the private mailbox for confirmation.

Advantageously, the present invention is well-suited for payment by phone, wherein in the near future it is expected that e-business transactions will expand to wireless phones and other mobile Internet appliances. The
10 present invention is also a key component to online transactions, especially when such transactions go beyond credit card payment to encompass signature of contracts and agreements, etc. (as opposed to using snail mail).

Furthermore, the present invention may be implemented
15 with any suitable purchase information exchange protocol to provide secure financial transactions. For example, the protocols described herein may be implemented with the payment protocols described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/417,645, filed on October 14, 1999, entitled
20 "System and Method for Providing Secure Financial Transactions," which is commonly assigned and incorporated herein by reference. This application describes various protocols wherein the consumer contacts his/her bank with information about the merchant and transaction in order to
25 authorize the transaction (based on biometric, digital

certificate and/or other authentication mechanisms). The bank contacts the merchant's bank (and a possible escrow) and confirm payment upon which the transaction is completed either by informing the merchant or by providing a

5 confirmation code to the consumer that the consumer could provide, in turn, to the merchant or vending machine.

The protocols described herein may be further implemented by the consumer's bank to authenticate the consumer's order prior to confirming to the merchant's bank.

10 Moreover, the present invention may be extended with the SET protocol to provide authentication in addition to authenticating on the basis of the digital certificate. Alternatively, the merchant could use the protocols of the present invention prior to engaging in a SET transaction.

15 Numerous other combinations involving different usage scenarios for the notification and confirmation should be considered as covered by the teachings of the present invention.

Referring now to Fig. 2, a flow diagram illustrates a
20 method for confirming an electronic transaction according to one aspect of the present invention. In particular, the method of Fig. 2 describes a preferred method for confirming an electronic transaction comprising a purchase order or request for a product or service. Initially, a consumer
25 will commence and complete a purchase order transaction with

a merchant and then receive a confirmation code for the transaction (step 20). For instance, the transaction may comprise the purchase of a product either online or via telephone, whereby the consumer provides credit card information to a merchant. This transaction process may comprise any transaction protocol.

Next, the consumer will provide the contact information (e.g., name, URL, etc.) of his/her e-Notary service to the entity seeking confirmation of the transaction (step 21)

For instance, the entity may be the consumer's credit card company seeking confirmation of the order prior to transferring funds to the merchant's account. This last step is not required when the entity seeking confirmation of the transaction also provides the e-notarization service.

Using the e-Notary information, the entity seeking confirmation contacts the consumer's e-notary service and provides the e-notary with a message (request for confirmation) that is to be confirmed by the consumer (step 22). This message may comprise information such as the date, price, and nature of the transaction, any reference information associated with the transaction, the consumer's account information (e.g., a credit card number, expiration date etc.), the name of the recipient merchant, etc. The e-notary service may add information such as reference information about the transaction to be authorized,

additional integrity information, possibly account involved,
a confirmation code that, for example, the consumer would
have to provide in the confirmation message, etc.

Then, based on the consumer's registration information
(e.g., identification number, etc.), the e-notary will send
the message to be confirmed (possibly encrypted and with
integrity protection) to the consumer's predetermined,
private mailbox location (e.g., voice mail, e-mail,
universal messaging server, etc.) (step 23). Again, these
steps are performed without revealing the location of the
mailbox or the confirmation code or other information that
the consumer provides in the reply (or equivalent message)
to confirm the authorization.

Optionally, the e-Notary may provide prior notification
to the consumer at another predetermined location (e.g.,
cell phone number, e-mail account, pager, etc.) of the
pending request for confirmation of the transaction (step
24). The prior notification message comprises information
regarding the message to be confirmed by the consumer and
optionally a notification code that the user may have to use
to retrieve the message to be confirmed. Essentially, the
prior notification informs the user that some transaction
has taken place that needs to be confirmed and provides
information regarding the transaction. This notification
enables a user to detect whether some unauthorized

individual is attempting to use the consumer's account to
commit a fraudulent transaction. The notification message
may also specify a time period in which the consumer is
required to retrieve the message and confirm the transaction
5 (where the expiration of the time period without an
appropriate confirmation would result in the transaction
being deemed void).

Then, to confirm the transaction, the consumer will
access his/her private mailbox to check the transaction
10 information that is to be confirmed (step 25). This
process may or may not require user authentication using
access control protocols as discussed above (such as the
protocols described in the above-incorporated U.S. Patent
No. 5,897,616 and/or other conventional methods).

15 The consumer can then sign/confirm the transaction by
generating a reply message (or any other message) that
comprises, for example, the confirmation code (step 26),
which reply message is then sent to the consumer's e-Notary
(or any predetermined address). It is to be understood that
20 the reply may comprise a fax, message, voice call to an IVR,
operator, voice message, etc. Preferably (but not
mandatory), the notification as well as the confirmation are
integrity protected using any suitable technique such as
encryption, digital certificates or watermarking. Upon
25 receipt of an authenticated reply message (any message with

the confirmation code from the appropriate address), the e-Notary can then confirm the transaction to the merchant or other party that was seeking confirmation of the transaction.

5 It is to be understood that in another embodiment, the user confirmation may not be mandatory. For example, it is possible that the e-notary service only sends notification along with a message specifying that the transaction will be deemed confirmed if the user does not deny the message
10 within a give time frame. This approach may be suitable for certain applications.

 In addition, authentication on the mailbox is optional but preferred. Further, notification to the user is an optional step for transaction confirmation since the
15 consumer is presumably aware that he/she will have to confirm the transaction to complete the transaction. This is especially true if the system is automated and can deliver almost instant messages to the consumer's private mailbox after completion of the order.

20 Fig. 3 is a flow diagram illustrating a method for confirming an electronic transaction according to another aspect of the present invention. In particular, Fig. 3 illustrates a method for electronically signing and notarizing an electronic document (in contrast to a
25 conventional method of physically signing a contract

established with a vendor, for example). Initially, a consumer will commence and complete a transaction that requires the consumer's signature/notarization of a document (step 30). For instance, the consumer may have opened a trading account with a broker requiring the consumer's signature on a contractual document.

Next, the consumer will provide the contact information (e.g., name, URL, etc.) of his/her e-Notary service to the entity seeking the consumer's signature (step 31). This step is not required when the entity seeking the consumer's signature on the document provides the e-notarization service. Using the e-Notary information, the entity contacts the consumer's e-notary service and provides the e-notary with the document that is to be signed by the consumer (step 32). Then, based on the consumer's registration information (e.g., identification number, etc.), the e-notary will perform a set of secure functions computation on the document, store the results of the computation, and then send to the consumer's predetermined, private mailbox location, an executable file that performs the same computation (step 33) or parameters of an agreed upon executable. It is to be understood that the secure functions computation may comprise any suitable function. For example, one function may compute the number of vowels and letter "r" in the document. In practice, more complex,

reliable, suitable and secure functions may be randomly built. Preferably, it is the responsibility of the e-notary to decide how many such functions/results should be compiled. This approach may include encryption/encoding of the entire document with special keys and decoding/matching at the other end.

Optionally, the e-Notary may notify the user at another predetermined location (e.g., cell phone number, e-mail account, pager, etc.) of the pending request for signature of the document (step 34).

Then, to sign the document, the consumer will contact his/her private mailbox to access the executable file (or the parameters of an agreed upon executable), and then execute the secure functions computation on the electronic document within the possession of the consumer (step 35). Again, this process may or may not require user authentication. Preferably, user authentication is employed using any suitable access control protocol such as the protocols described in the above-incorporated U.S. Patent No. 5,897,616 or any other conventional method.

The consumer will then send the results of the computation back to the e-Notary (step 36) (which results can be a vector or matrix), along with the confirmation code as discussed above. The result may be as complex as an encrypted version of the document computed by the

executable. Upon receipt of an authenticated reply message, the e-Notary determines whether the results returned by the consumer in the reply message match the stored results obtained on the same document by the e-Notary (step 37).

- 5 The document will be deemed signed and notarized if the results match (step 38).

It is to be appreciated that any suitable document integrity checking mechanism can be used, especially if it involves a large set of possible mechanisms that can be distributed/defined by the e-Notary during notification or in the mail sent to the private mailbox of the consumer.

It is to be further appreciated that if the document is not originally in electronic format, the same function can be achieved, for example, by creating a set of questions about the document that the user must answer when replying.

Besides the fact that secure communications (SSL, encryption, etc.) can be used to communicate the documents, an electronic document can be encrypted such that the e-Notary does not have to open and/or decrypt the electronic document to be signed/notarized. In this case, the secure functions computation would directly act on the encrypted binary version of the document.

It is to be appreciated that in addition to providing a full notary business opportunity, the present invention provides another application and business model - document

logging and certification. Multiple variations of this paradigm exist. For example, assume that a consumer wants to log a given document as being produced as such on a given day (e.g., a will in electronic format, a scientific paper / draft, a laboratory memo, an invention description, etc.). The consumer could send the document (securely or not) to the e-Notary and then receive a reply in his/her private mailbox. If the document is to be signed, the consumer would preferably proceed as described above (Fig. 3). In addition, the consumer could maintain a copy of the message received in his/her private mailbox and/or forward the message to his/her main e-mail address from the private mailbox. When the consumer needs to obtain certification that a given document existed in e-Notary's files, he/she can request the e-Notary to send a new notice to his/her private mailbox, by sending a reply to the previous older message. The e-Notary will then generate a new integrity check function and ask the consumer to answer and indicate the location to where the e-Notary should send certification. Upon integrity check, the e-Notary will certify the existence and integrity of the document bearing the user signature and dated (date when the user originally sent and signed) and if needed send copy of the certified document.

It is to be further appreciated that the present invention provides a business model for the e-Notary.

Indeed, the e-Notary may obtain revenue from one or any combination of the following: (i) subscription fee from users; (ii) subscription fee from merchants; and/or (iii) percentage on the signed deals or flat fee / usage based.

5 Although illustrative embodiments have been described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to those precise embodiments, and that various other changes and modifications may be affected therein by one skilled in
10 the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. All such changes and modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

FOR EASY READING